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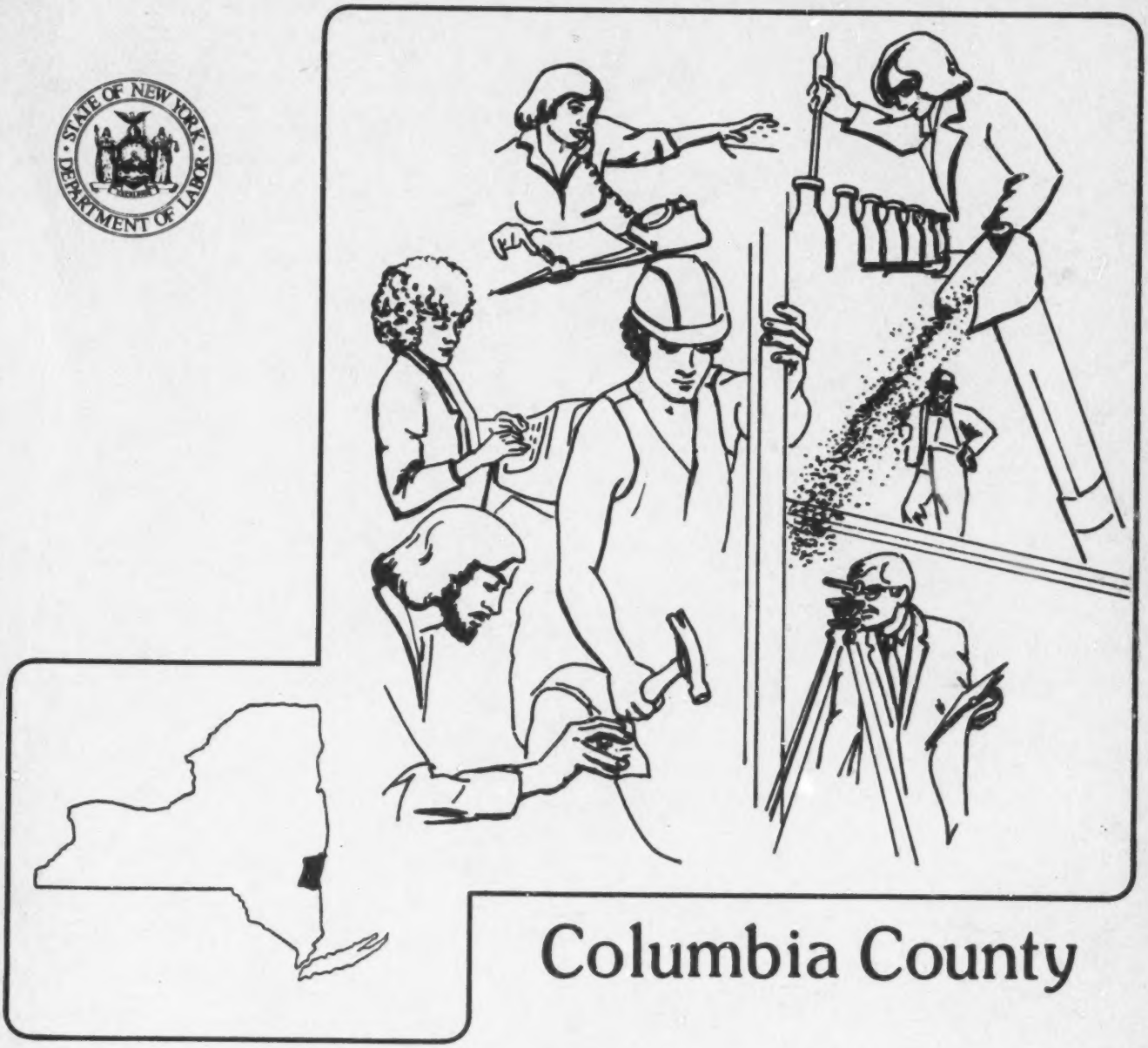
COUNTY PROFILES

Socio-Economic Characteristics



Columbia County

State of New York
Mario M. Cuomo, Governor

Department of Labor
Lillian Roberts, Commissioner

NEW YORK STATE DEPARTMENT OF LABOR
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

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Reprint: June 1984

COUNTY PROFILE: SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS

COLUMBIA COUNTY

FALL 1981

New York State Department of Labor
Division of Research and Statistics
Bureau of Labor Market Information

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INTRODUCTION

Reliable, relevant, and up-to-date information on the socio-economic characteristics of counties is of vital importance to a wide range of planners, decision-makers, and researchers both inside and outside of government. To meet this need, the CETA Operations Division of the New York State Department of Labor has provided a grant to the Bureau of Labor Market Information of the New York State Department of Labor to produce the County Profile: Socio-Economic Characteristics for several New York State counties.

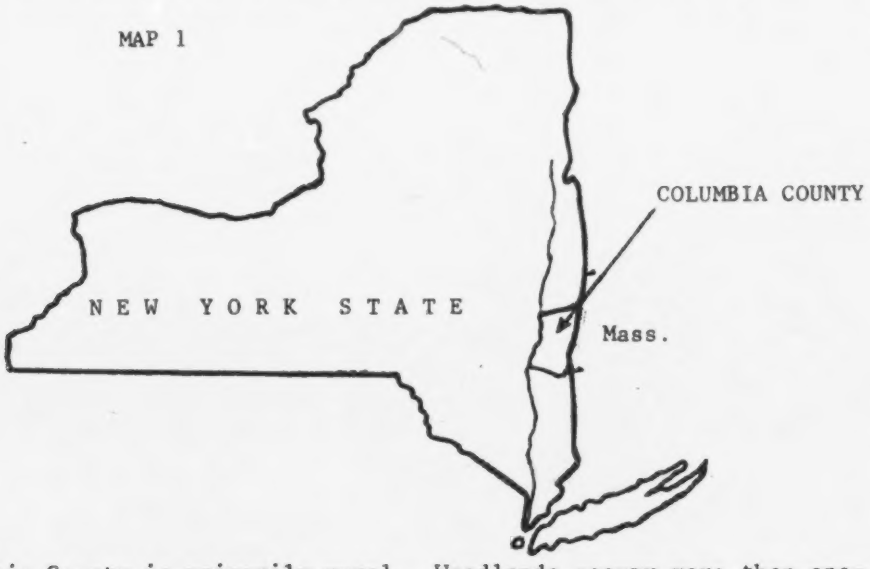
The County Profile's primary purpose is to furnish useful information in a convenient format.

Norman A. Steele
Principal Economist

I. Geographic Highlights

Columbia County, located in eastern New York State, borders the State of Massachusetts. Its northern boundary is about fifteen miles south of Albany while the Hudson River defines the County's western border.

MAP 1



Columbia County is primarily rural. Woodlands occupy more than one-half of its terrain and one-quarter of its area is devoted to active agriculture. Residential and business property account for less than 2 percent of Columbia County's land area. Table 1 presents a percentage profile of land use by category for Columbia County and New York State for 1968.

Table 1. PERCENT OF LAND AREA BY CATEGORY OF USE, 1968 FOR COLUMBIA COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE

Category of use	Columbia County	New York State
Total surface area (square miles)	646.7	49,374.4
Active agriculture	26.9	21.9
Woodlands, forest	33.1	37.1
Woodlands, brushlands	23.0	17.6
Wet land	4.7	4.2
Water	2.1	4.6
Residential high density	0.1	0.7
Residential medium density	0.3	1.3
Residential low and other	1.1	1.4
Commercial	0.2	0.4
Industrial	0.1	0.3
Extractive	0.3	0.4
Public, semi-public	0.4	1.1
Outdoor recreation	1.7	1.2
Transportation	0.5	0.5
Inactive or under construction	5.6	6.7

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

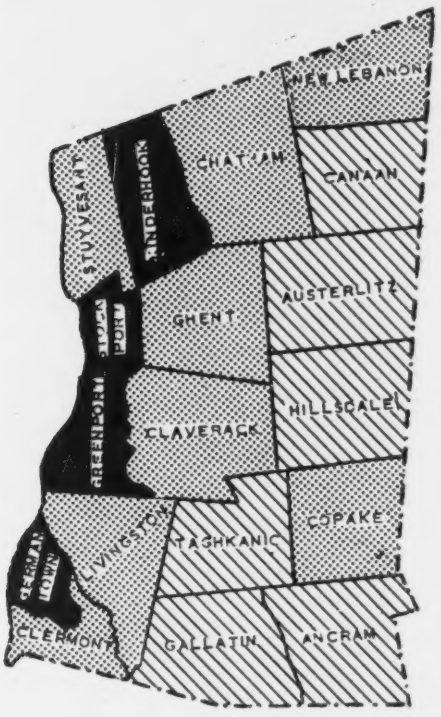
The Taconic State Parkway provides a direct route between Columbia County and New York City. The Rip Van Winkle Bridge spans the Hudson River, linking the County to other regions of the State via the New York State Thruway and other highways.

II. Population

The 1980 census count of population in Columbia County was 59,487. The County covers nearly 647 square miles and, with a population density of 92 persons to each of these square miles, ranks 38th among the 62 counties in New York State. Columbia's population density figure is well below the 356 statewide average.

Most of the towns in the eastern part of the County, notably Gallatin, Ancram, Taghkanic, Hillsdale, Austerlitz and Canaan have Columbia County's lowest population densities, from 20 to 49 persons per square mile. This figure rises from 50 to 149 for the more northern or western towns of Clermont, Livingston, Claverack, Ghent, Chatham and Stuyvesant and peaks at 150 or more persons per square mile along the County's western border at Germantown, Greenport, Stockport and, slightly to the east, Kinderhook. Map 2 illustrates the population density for Columbia County by towns.

MAP 2
Columbia County
Population Densities 1980, By Town
(Densities in persons per square mile)



20 t0 49 persons/square mile
50 to 149 persons/square mile
150 or more persons/square mile

The population of every town in Columbia County increased during the thirty years from 1950 to 1980. The towns of Chatham, Canaan, Germantown and Claverack had population increases that were below the County's average growth rate, while Austerlitz, Copake, Gallatin, Greenport, Kinderhook, Livingston and Taghkanic all experienced growth rates that were more than double that of the County. Map 3 indicates the pattern of greatest growth among towns in Columbia County for the period 1950-1980.

MAP 3
Columbia County
Population Growth Trends From 1950 to 1980, By Town

Growth was faster than County average

Growth was slower than County average

During the period 1900 to 1980, Columbia County's population increased by 37.7 percent while the population of New York State rose by 141.5 percent. For the first half of the century, the rate of population growth in Columbia County ranged from a loss of 10.8 percent from 1910 to 1920 to a gain of 6.9 percent from 1920 to 1930. In the decade of the 1950's, Columbia's rate of population growth still lagged behind the State's rate of 13.2 percent. The 1960's was a time of nearly equal population increase for the State and the County. Columbia surpassed the State during the 1970's, when its population rose by 15.5 percent, while the State lost 3.8 percent of its residents. Tables 2 and 3 present the population and population growth rates by decade from 1900 to 1980 for New York State and Columbia County.

Table 2. POPULATION OF NEW YORK STATE AND COLUMBIA COUNTY 1900-1980 BY DECADE

Census year	New York State	Columbia County
1900	7,268,894	43,211
1910	9,113,614	43,658
1920	10,385,227	38,930
1930	12,588,066	41,617
1940	13,479,142	41,464
1950	14,830,192	43,182
1960	16,782,304	47,322
1970	18,241,391	51,519
1980	17,557,288	59,487

Table 3. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE FOR NEW YORK STATE AND COLUMBIA COUNTY FOR THE PERIOD 1900-1980

Census year	New York State	Columbia County
1900-1910	25.4	1.0
1910-1920	14.0	-10.8
1920-1930	21.2	6.9
1930-1940	7.1	-0.4
1940-1950	10.0	4.1
1950-1960	13.2	9.6
1960-1970	8.7	8.9
1970-1980	-3.8	15.5

The population of the Village of Philmont in Columbia County decreased from decade to decade during the last 30 years. Population losses also have taken place in the City of Hudson, where the downturn in manufacturing employment over the last 10 to 15 years has played a central role in shaping the City's population profile. Increases in the number of area residents, especially in the decade of the 1970's, have characterized the communities of Austerlitz, Gallatin and Ghent. Austerlitz is located on the border of New York and Massachusetts and its residents, along with those of nearby Ghent, enjoy a rural home location and have convenient commuting access to the Albany District via Route 90. Tables 4 and 5 present the population and percent change by decade from 1950 to 1980 for Columbia County's subdivisions.

Table 4. POPULATION FOR YEARS 1950, 1960, 1970 AND 1980 FOR COLUMBIA COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950	1960	1970	1980
Ancram Town	925	1,080	1,215	1,332
Austerlitz Town	753	809	905	1,314
Canaan Town	1,284	1,272	1,472	1,654
Chatham Town	3,188	3,402	3,770	4,294
Chatham Village (part)	968	998	952	889
Claverack Town	4,406	4,989	5,711	6,061
Philmont Village	1,792	1,750	1,674	1,539
Clermont Town	898	980	1,120	1,269
Copake Town	1,478	1,630	2,209	2,854
Gallatin Town	613	621	737	1,292
Germantown Town	1,418	1,504	1,782	1,922
Ghent Town	3,173	3,485	3,729	4,636
Chatham Village (part)	1,336	1,428	1,287	1,112
Greenport Town	2,055	3,299	3,686	4,029
Hillsdale Town	1,183	1,299	1,447	1,648
Hudson City	11,629	11,075	8,940	7,986
Kinderhook Town	3,284	4,185	5,688	7,674
Kinderhook Village	853	1,078	1,233	1,377
Valatie Village	1,225	1,237	1,288	1,492
Livingston Town	1,457	1,770	2,280	3,087
New Lebanon Town	1,415	1,674	2,035	2,271
Stockport Town	2,054	2,025	2,324	2,847
Stuyvesant Town	1,394	1,496	1,665	2,216
Taghkanic Town	575	727	804	1,101

Table 5. PERCENT CHANGE IN POPULATION BY DECADE
FOR YEARS 1950-1980
FOR COLUMBIA COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980
Ancram Town	16.8	12.5	9.6
Austerlitz Town	7.4	11.9	45.2
Canaan Town	-0.9	15.7	12.4
Chatham Town	6.7	10.8	13.9
Chatham Village (part)	3.1	-4.6	-6.6
Claverack Town	13.2	14.5	6.1
Philmont Village	-2.3	-4.3	-8.1
Clermont Town	9.1	14.3	13.3
Copake Town	10.3	35.5	29.2
Gallatin Town	1.3	18.7	75.3
Germantown Town	6.1	18.5	7.9
Ghent Town	9.8	7.0	24.3
Chatham Village (part)	6.9	-9.9	-13.6
Greenport Town	60.5	11.7	9.3
Hillsdale Town	9.8	11.4	13.9
Hudson City	-4.8	-19.3	-10.7
Kinderhook Town	27.4	35.9	34.9
Kinderhook Village	26.4	14.4	11.7
Valatie Village	1.0	4.1	15.8
Livingston Town	21.5	28.8	35.4
New Lebanon Town	18.3	21.6	11.6
Stockport Town	-1.4	14.8	22.5
Stuyvesant Town	7.3	11.3	33.1
Taghkanic Town	26.4	10.6	36.9

In 1980 the population of Columbia County was predominately white (95.9 percent) and the largest minority group in Columbia's population was blacks (3.4 percent). The racial distribution of the County's remaining minority population was 0.1 percent American Indian, Eskimo or Aleutian Islander, 0.2 percent Asian or Pacific Islander and 0.4 percent categorized as other minorities. The only heavy concentration of nonwhites in Columbia's population is in the City of Hudson, where nearly 21 percent of the population is black. Many of these minority group members work in orchards in the surrounding countryside and the City of Hudson is their permanent home. Table 6 below presents the 1980 population counts by race for Columbia County and the County subdivisions.

Table 6. 1980 POPULATION BY RACE FOR COLUMBIA COUNTY SUBDIVISIONS

Location	White	Black	American Indian, Eskimo, Aleut.	Asian and Pacific Islander	Other
Columbia County	57,038	2,010	88	138	213
Ancram Town	1,300	30	-	-	2
Austerlitz Town	1,306	-	1	-	7
Canaan Town	1,579	61	1	1	12
Chatham Town	4,156	122	1	4	11
Chatham Village (part)	811	77	-	-	1
Claverack Town	5,945	79	14	6	17
Philmont Village	1,524	5	-	3	7
Clermont Town	1,213	39	6	6	5
Copake Town	2,826	14	5	3	6
Gallatin Town	1,264	4	10	4	10
Germantown Town	1,895	16	2	3	6
Ghent Town	4,552	58	12	9	5
Chatham Village (part)	1,096	13	-	3	-
Greenport Town	3,954	42	1	16	16
Hillsdale Town	1,625	1	1	8	13
Hudson City	6,517	1,360	5	31	73
Kinderhook Town	7,589	43	8	24	10
Kinderhook Village	1,365	5	1	3	3
Valatie Village	1,473	15	1	2	1
Livingston Town	3,033	35	1	7	11
New Lebanon Town	2,231	22	-	13	5
Stockport Town	2,802	39	3	2	1
Stuyvesant Town	2,163	36	14	1	2
Taghkanic Town	1,088	9	3	-	1

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population report - PHC 80-V-34.

NOTE: At the time this report was written, 1980 Census counts of population by race as well as Spanish origin were provisional. Information on race was obtained through self-identification. The Census viewed origin or descent as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or persons's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Therefore Spanish origin is not considered a racial group since persons of Spanish origin may be of any race. Persons of Spanish origin were included in the categories white, black and "other" race. In Columbia County 538 persons were classified as white, black or "other" race and were also identified as of Spanish origin. For further definition see the Glossary of Terms Used in This Report.

III. The Labor Market in Columbia County

Introduction

The labor market is a setting in which employers offer to purchase services from individuals wishing to sell them. The market supply or labor force includes people currently holding jobs--the employed, and those out of work but seeking jobs--the unemployed. Labor market demand involves the labor requirements of employers. Although the labor force consists primarily of persons who work for others, it also includes the self-employed, such as doctors, lawyers, farmers, and other small-business people who work independently by providing goods and services directly to consumers. Individuals not counted in the labor force include persons under 16 years of age, all retired persons, nonworking students, those performing nonremunerative household and other services, discouraged jobseekers who have given up job hunting, and institutionalized persons. A concept used to show the relationship between the number of persons in the labor force and the population is the labor force participation rate (LFPR), a percentage measuring the proportion of the population entered in the labor force. For example, if an area has 10,000 people 16 years old or older and 5,800 of these persons are counted as either employed or unemployed, then the LFPR is 58 percent.

The size and character of the total labor force and changes in the participation rate depend on a number of economic, social, and political factors. The most important determinants include levels of and rates of change in technology, productivity, economic activity, market patterns, population worker skills and stability of the labor supply, cultural and social norms, and governmental policies.

The Labor Force in Columbia County

The resident labor force of Columbia County grew over the last decade, as a result of increases in the working age population (16 years of age and older) and greater participation of women in the job market. Table 7 shows the trends in the labor force and its components (employment and unemployment) over the period 1974 to 1980.

Table 7. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE STATUS
COLUMBIA COUNTY
1974-1980

(In thousands)

Labor force status	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Civilian labor force, total	21.5	23.1	23.5	23.6	24.1	24.5	24.9
Employment	20.3	21.2	21.4	21.6	22.4	22.8	23.1
Unemployment	1.1	2.0	2.2	2.1	1.8	1.7	1.8
Unemployment rate	5.3	8.4	9.2	8.7	7.3	7.1	7.1

The labor force in Columbia County grew 15.8 percent from 1974 to 1980, an annual average growth rate of 2.6 percent compared with 1.0 percent for New York State and 2.5 percent for the nation. The County's labor force grew during each year of the period but the rate of growth was inconsistent. Employment expansion was more sluggish than labor force growth. Employment in the County grew 13.5 percent from 1974 to 1980, an average increase of 2.3 percent per year. Here, too, growth was not steady.

Growth in Columbia County's civilian labor force from 1974-1980 was attributable to: (1) an increase in the civilian working-age population (27.2 percent from 1970-1980) and (2) a surge in the labor force participation of women (38.0 percent in 1970 to 43.9 percent in 1980). The rapid rate of growth in labor force participation by women was in line with statewide and national trends.

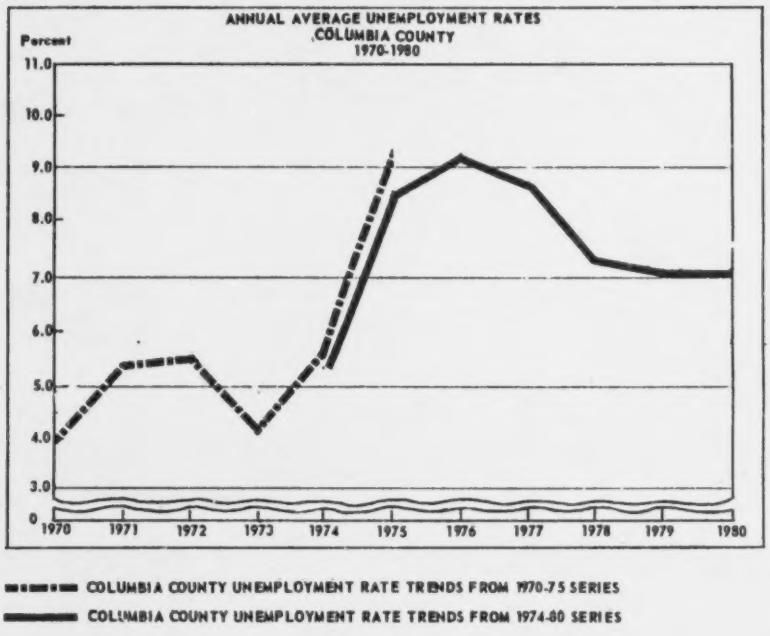
The labor force participation rates for men slid to 71.3 percent in 1980 (a decline of 2.5 percent from 1970), again following national and statewide trends. The overall labor force participation rate edged downward 1.0 percent to 53.9 percent over the 1970-1980 period (see Table 8).

Table 8. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES BY SEX
COLUMBIA COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE
AND THE UNITED STATES, 1970 AND 1980

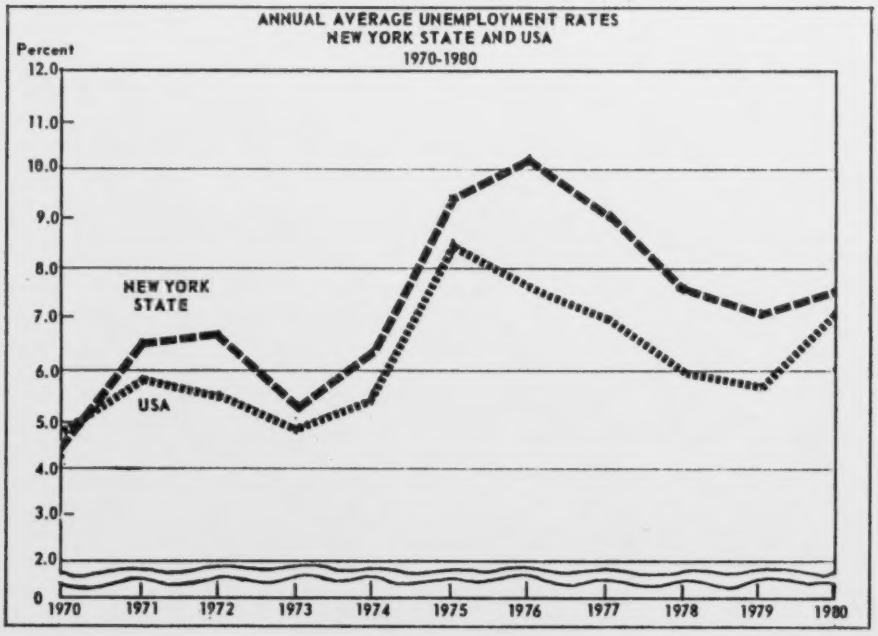
Sex	1970	1980 estimate	Change from 1970 to 1980
		Columbia County	
Overall	54.9	53.9	-1.0
Male	73.8	71.3	-2.5
Female	38.0	43.9	+5.9
		New York State	
Overall	57.9	60.0	+2.1
Male	77.1	74.5	-2.6
Female	41.3	47.7	+6.4
		United States	
Overall	59.0	63.0	+4.0
Male	75.9	75.5	-0.4
Female	43.3	51.5	+8.2

Columbia County's unemployment rate fluctuated more sharply than the U.S. rate but less severely than the State rate between 1970 and 1980. Still, changes in the County rate followed swings in statewide and national unemployment rates (see Graphs 1a and b). The County rate was at a low point (4.0 percent) in 1970, below both the State and national rates. After the 1973-1975 recession, the County rate peaked at 9.2 percent in 1976. In that same year the statewide unemployment rate reached a high of 10.3 percent. A year earlier the nation's rate topped at 8.5 percent. By 1980, the jobless rate for the County and the nation were the same (7.1 percent); both were below the statewide rate (7.6 percent).

GRAPH 1a.



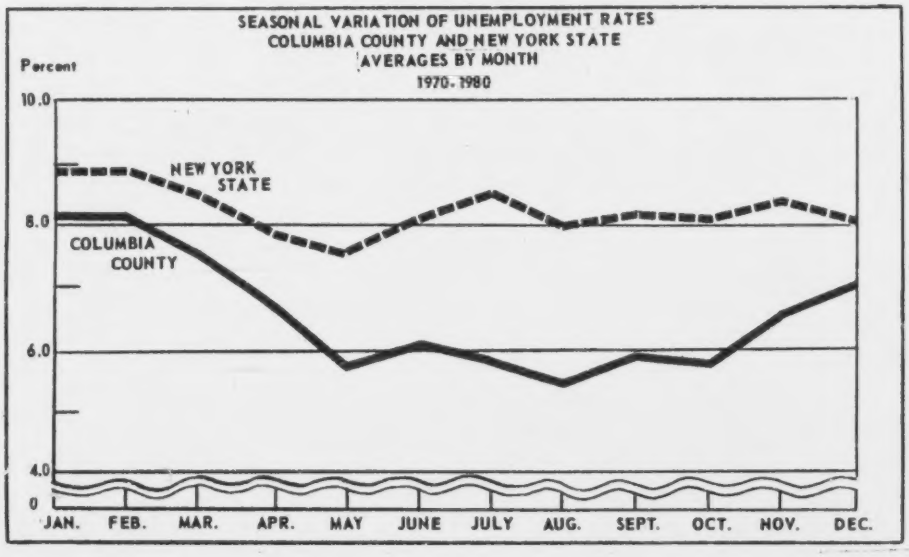
GRAPH 1b.



Monthly jobless rates, unlike annual average unemployment rates, are responsive to seasonal factors such as school sessions and the weather. Seasonal swings in unemployment rates were similar for Columbia County and New York State. County and State rates headed in opposite directions in only two periods (June-July and November-December). Average rates for both

the County and the State were highest in the dead of winter. The County unemployment rate began to rise in November before topping out in January and February (see Graph 2). Over the period 1970 to 1980, when outdoor jobs were at the lowest level for the year, Columbia County's unemployment rate averaged 8.1 percent in January and February while the State's averaged 8.9 percent.

GRAPH 2.



Average jobless rates during the month of May were considerably lower for both the State (7.5 percent) and the County (5.7 percent). At this time of year outdoor work halted on account of winter weather can be resumed and schools are still in session. Hourly workers at schools have not been laid off for the summer and students have yet to flood the job market in search of summer jobs. The County's unemployment rate reached its yearly low in August, reflecting, in part, the increased demand for labor before the fall harvest.

Basic Economic Sectors and Employment Composition in Columbia County

A local economy, such as Columbia County's, develops specific relationships with the economy of the State and nation. Specialization occurs for nearly every local area, an economic process in which certain industries become relatively more important for the local area than for the State or nation as a whole. For instance, the Detroit area in Michigan is well known for its specialization in motor vehicles production. New York City, on the other hand, specializes in trade and finance. The economic base of an area is the collection of those industries in which an area has specialization.

The labor force in Columbia County is primarily employed or seeking employment in nonagricultural industries. Table 9 shows the industrial composition of nonagricultural wage and salary employment (averaged for the period 1978-1980) for Columbia County, New York State, and the nation.

Table 9. NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
COLUMBIA COUNTY, NEW YORK STATE AND THE UNITED STATES
AVERAGED FOR 1978-1980

(Percent distribution)

Industrial sector	Columbia County	New York State	United States
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	100.0
Manufacturing, total	21.6	20.7	23.2
Durable goods	7.4	10.6	13.5
Nondurable goods	14.2	10.1	9.7
Nonmanufacturing, total	78.4	79.3	76.8
Contract construction	3.4	2.9	4.9
Transportation, communication and public utilities	5.4	6.0	5.7
Wholesale and retail trade	20.9	20.5	22.6
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.7	8.5	5.6
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	21.6	23.0	20.2
Government	23.0	18.4	17.9

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Columbia County's specialization (1978-1980) was in two industrial sectors: nondurable goods manufacturing and government. The nondurable goods manufacturing sector accounted for 14.2 percent of all nonagricultural jobs in the County compared with only 10.1 percent statewide and 9.7 percent for the U.S. Major employers in the nondurable goods manufacturing sector were:

Firm	Product
Albany International Corp. Grellin Plastics Division	Miscellaneous plastic products
Columbia Corporation	Paperboard
Kadin Brothers, Inc. Mohawk Division	Women's handbags and purses
Kimberly-Clark Corp. Peter J. Schweitzer Div.	Paper
Lion Brand, Inc.	Miscellaneous furniture and fixtures
Lorbrook Corp.	Felt goods, except woven felts and hats
Reilly Company, Inc.	Women's, misses', and juniors' blouses, waists and shirts
UML Industries, Inc. Universal Match Division	Matches
X-tyal International Corp.	Miscellaneous fabricated rubber products

The concentration of employment in government is due, in part, to the operation of a small State prison facility located in the City of Hudson.

Changes in the Distribution of Employment by Industrial Sector in Columbia County

The industrial composition of Columbia County has undergone significant changes in recent years. With few exceptions, these changes parallel statewide and nationwide trends. Industrial shifts in nonfarm employment in Columbia County for three year averages 1970-1972 to 1978-1980 are shown in Table 10.

Table 10. CHANGES IN PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY FOR THREE-YEAR AVERAGES 1970-1972 TO 1978-1980
COLUMBIA COUNTY

Industrial sector	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1970-1972	Distribution of industrial employment averaged for 1978-1980	Change from 1970-1972 to 1978-1980
Nonagricultural employment, total	13,400	14,800	+1,400
Nonagricultural, total	100.0	100.0	-
Manufacturing, total	26.1	21.6	-4.5
Durable goods	9.0	7.4	-1.6
Nondurable goods	17.1	14.2	-2.9
Nonmanufacturing, total	73.9	78.4	+4.5
Contract construction	4.5	3.4	-1.1
Transportation, communication and public utilities	7.5	5.4	-2.1
Wholesale and retail trade	20.1	20.9	+0.8
Finance, insurance and real estate	2.2	2.7	+0.5
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	16.4	21.6	+5.2
Government	23.1	23.0	-0.1

NOTE: Detail may not add to totals due to rounding.

Shifts in the percent distribution of nonfarm employment among industrial sectors in Columbia County closely followed national trends during the period. The share of total employment involved in manufacturing decreased in both Columbia County and the nation. Conversely, the share devoted to nonmanufacturing increased in both the County and the nation. Within manufacturing the shares of total employment devoted to the production of both durable and nondurable goods contracted. Percentage gains in nonmanufacturing occurred in trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. The share of total employment in all other nonmanufacturing sectors declined.

Changes in the industrial composition of an area result from fluctuations in: the national economy; industry nationwide; and the local economy with its varying social and political elements. Although these three types

of fluctuation have a synergistic effect, the impact of each on local industries is measurable. The influences of changes in national, industrial and local factors on employment in each industrial sector are shown in Table 11. The percent change in employment in each industrial sector equals the sum of the changes attributable to the three component shares.

Table 11. CONTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL, INDUSTRIAL AND LOCAL FACTORS TO CHANGES IN COLUMBIA COUNTY INDUSTRIAL EMPLOYMENT THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1970-1972 TO THREE-YEAR AVERAGE 1978-1980

Industrial sector	Percent change in employment in Columbia County	Share of the change attributable to:		
		National employment change	Industry employment change	Local factors
Nonagricultural employment, total	+10.4	+23.9	-	-13.5
Manufacturing, total	-8.4	+23.9	-15.4	-16.9
Durable goods	-8.3	+23.9	-10.2	-22.0
Nondurable goods	-8.6	+23.9	-22.0	-10.5
Nonmanufacturing, total	+19.7	+23.9	+5.6	-9.8
Contract construction	-28.5	+23.9	-6.0	-46.4
Transportation, communication and public utilities	-20.0	+23.9	-11.4	-32.5
Wholesale and retail trade	+14.8	+23.9	+6.4	-15.5
Finance, insurance and real estate	+33.2	+23.9	+7.3	+2.0
Services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing	+45.5	+23.9	+20.0	+1.6
Government	+9.8	+23.9	-0.6	-13.5

As Table 11 shows the three-year employment averages (1970-1972 to 1978-1980) expanded considerably in some industrial sectors but contracted substantially in others over the period. Total nonfarm employment increased 10.4 percent. A strong performance was noted in services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing where employment increased (+45.5 percent). Construction, however, suffered a substantial setback and employment declined 28.5 percent.

The increase in total national employment represents an expansion of the national economy accompanied by an increased demand for goods and services. If this heightened demand is assumed to affect all industries to the same degree--an increase of 23.9 percent--then any percentage change in local employment within an industry--other than an increase of 23.9 percent--is attributable to: (1) factors peculiar to national changes in employment in the industry or (2) local factors affecting area employment within the industry. For example, as seen in Table 11, an 8.4 percent reduction in Columbia County's manufacturing employment occurred because strong expansionary factors in the economy at the national level were outweighed by a combination of a nationwide trend of declining employment in manufacturing industries and by local contractive factors. The same reasoning explains the change in employment for both durable and nondurable goods production. Unlike manufacturing,

nonmanufacturing employment grew at a rate close to that of the national economy during the period. A 5.6 percent increase nationwide in nonmanufacturing employment nearly offset local factors which would have depressed nonmanufacturing employment in the area by 9.8 percent. A closer look at the components of nonmanufacturing reveals that local factors were favorable to growth only in finance, insurance and real estate and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. However, the strong stimulus of growth in the national economy combined with increasing employment in trade industries and government nationwide countered contracting forces at the County level in these sectors.

In summary, growth in the national economy was the single strongest factor behind employment gains in wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; service and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing; and government. Industrial employment growth nationwide helped foster growth in wholesale and retail trade; finance, insurance and real estate; and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. Local factors were mildly favorable in two sectors: finance, insurance and real estate; and services and miscellaneous nonmanufacturing. Growth in government employment was solely attributable to growth in the national economy. Growth was unattainable in other industrial sectors because of negative local factors and contractions in national industry employment.

Labor Market Stability in Columbia County

The stability of a local labor market is an important factor in its vitality and growth. Stability is influenced by several variables which act on labor supply and demand. Measures of the impact of these variables on labor market stability include seasonal and cyclical fluctuations in employment (previously mentioned), as well as labor turnover, industrial conflicts, and industrial expansions and contractions.

Labor Turnover: Labor turnover is a leading economic indicator and an important tool for planning purposes. Accessions (new hires and recalls) and separations (quits and layoffs), expressed as rate per 100 employees, are indications of worker movement both into and out of manufacturing industries.

During a short-run decline in the demand for manufacturing products employers may first reduce the number of hours in the average workweek. However, during long periods of decreased demand workers may be laid off. At such a time, manufacturing employees may be reluctant to leave their jobs in search of new opportunities.

On the other hand, when business picks up, new hires and recalls increase and layoffs decline; worker confidence is higher; and the number of voluntary quits is likely to increase.

Table 12 compares average accession and separation rates, by component, for Columbia County and New York State. These averages are based on a sample of 22 manufacturing firms.

Table 12. AVERAGE MONTHLY LABOR TURNOVER RATES OF MANUFACTURING FIRMS COLUMBIA COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE JUNE 1980 TO MAY 1981

(Per 100 employees)

Labor turnover component	Columbia County	New York State
Accession rates		
Total	3.5	3.6
New hires	1.6	1.9
Recalls	1.6	1.4
Separation rates		
Total	3.4	3.7
Quits	0.8	1.1
Layoffs	2.0	1.9

NOTE: Total accessions also include accessions other than new hires and recalls, e.g., company transfers. Total separations also include separations other than quits and layoffs, e.g., retirements.

Total separations averaged 3.4 per 100 manufacturing jobs during the 12-month period from June 1980 through May 1981. Total accessions averaged 3.5 per 100 over the same period.

Layoffs accounted for six out of ten separations. Most of the layoffs were of a temporary nature; workers were recalled in the following months. Terminations of employment initiated by the employee (quits) comprised one out of every four separations.

New hires averaged 1.6 per 100 employees while recalls averaged 1.6 per 100. The new hire rate was slightly below the average for New York State while the recall rate was just above the State average. The overall accession rate was slightly under the State average.

The separation rate was slightly below the State average. The County quit rate was less than the State average and the layoff rate just exceeded the State average.

Industrial Conflicts: During the period August 1980 through July 1981, one small labor-management dispute in Columbia County was reported to the New York State Department of Labor. The dispute, at Foster Refrigerator Corporation in Hudson, began on August 1, 1980 and ended on September 9, 1980.

Employment Effects of Industrial Expansions and Contractions: Between January 1, 1979 and June 1981 several changes occurred in Columbia County's total employment as a result of industrial expansion and contraction. The job gains (+335) directly associated with these changes offset job losses (-315). The direct effects on employment of openings, expansions, closings, and contractions of major firms in Columbia County during the period are shown in Table 13. The largest single change was an industrial contraction of 110 at Foster Refrigerator Corporation. The Company, involved in an industrial conflict earlier in the period, moved part of its operations out of New York State during the first 6 months of 1981.

Table 13. DIRECT EMPLOYMENT CHANGES RESULTING FROM MAJOR FIRM OPENINGS, EXPANSIONS, CLOSINGS, AND CONTRACTIONS PLANNED, UNDERWAY OR COMPLETED
COLUMBIA COUNTY
JANUARY 1979 - JUNE 1981

Firm name City Parent Company	Nature of change	Direct employment gain or loss
C&C Cola Corp Hudson	Complete closing of facility	-48
Lion Brand, Inc. Hudson L&B Products Corp.	Expansion in a new building at a different location in the County	+100
Swiss Farms, Inc. Town of Greenport Bunyon Enterprises, Inc.	Expansion in an existing building at a different location in the County	+20
Lorbrook Corp. Hudson	Addition to an existing facility	+40
W.B. McGuire Co., Inc. Hudson Overhead Door Corp.	Addition to an existing facility	+30
Versa Chem Corp. Hudson	Inter-county expansion in a new building	+13
Interpace Corp. Hudson	Contraction of facilty (partial closing)	-97
ADM Milling Company Greenport Archer-Daniels-Midland Company	New firm in an existing building	+75
Dinosaw, Inc. Ghent	Expansion in a new building at a different location in the County	+37
Foster Refrigeration Corp. Hudson	Moved part of operation out of State	-110
Greenbriar Homes Kinderhook Skyline Corp.	Complete closing of facility	-60
Peter J. Schweitzer Div. Ancram Kimberly-Clark Corp.	Addition to an existing facility	-
Kaz Mfg. Company, Inc. Hudson Rual Mfg. Company, Inc.	Addition to an existing facility	+20

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

IV. Income

Income statistics can be used as indicators of the economic activity and industrial composition of a given area. This section presents a variety of income statistics that describe the economy of Columbia County.

Total personal income consists of three major components: net labor and proprietors' income; property income; and transfer payments. Table 14 presents a personal income of Columbia County residents, by source, for 1974 and 1978; net changes in income over the period; and percent distributions of income sources at the beginning and end of the 4-year period. In 1978, net labor and proprietors' income accounted for 62.8 percent of total personal income in Columbia County while transfer payments provided 19.0 percent and property income 18.2 percent. During the period 1974 to 1978, total personal income increased 35.7 percent.

Table 14. PERSONAL INCOME OF COLUMBIA COUNTY RESIDENTS BY SOURCE: 1974-1978

($ millions)

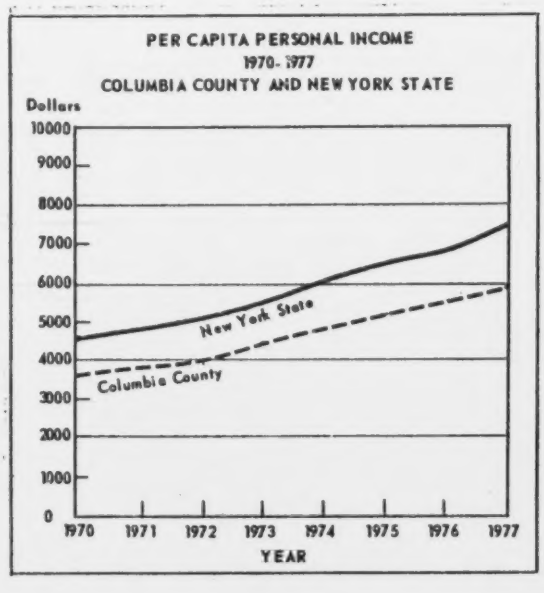
Source	1974	1978	Change 1974-1978		Percent of total	
			Net	Percent	1974	1978
Total personal income	$269.3	$365.5	$96.2	35.7	100.0	100.0
Net labor and proprietors' income	182.9	229.6	46.7	25.5	67.9	62.8
Property income	43.9	66.4	22.5	51.3	16.3	18.2
Transfer payments	42.5	69.5	27.0	63.5	15.8	19.0

In 1977 per capita income in Columbia County, at $5,923, ranked 35th among the State's counties. From 1970 to 1977 per capita income in Columbia County grew 61.0 percent. Graph 3 presents growth trends in per capita personal income in Columbia County and the State for the period 1970-1977.

From 1970 to 1977, per capita income grew at a faster rate in New York State than it did in Columbia County.

In 1978, just over one-fifth of labor and proprietors' income in Columbia County came from manufacturing sources. Another fifth of this income came from government and just short of 20 percent from service

GRAPH 3.



sources. The only remaining sizable source of Columbia County's labor and proprietors' income was wholesale and retail trade.

Table 15 compares the 1978 levels and percent distributions of labor and proprietors' income, by industry, in Columbia County with that of the State.

Table 15. LEVELS AND DISTRIBUTIONS OF LABOR AND PROPRIETORS' INCOME BY INDUSTRY, 1978, COLUMBIA COUNTY AND NEW YORK STATE

($ millions)

Industry	Columbia County	Percent	New York State	Percent
Total	$184.4	100.0	$111,055.0	100.0
Farms	9.6	5.2	519.4	0.5
Manufacturing	41.7	22.6	25,946.6	23.4
Mining	1.2	0.7	200.9	0.2
Contract construction	9.0	4.9	3,822.6	3.4
Wholesale and retail trade	28.4	15.4	17,835.6	16.0
Finance, insurance, real estate	5.4	2.9	10,781.3	9.7
Transportation, communication and public utilities	15.9	8.6	9,956.9	9.0
Services	34.1	18.5	23,928.3	21.5
Other	1.1	0.6	305.9	0.3
Government	38.0	20.6	17,757.5	16.0

SOURCE: New York State Department of Commerce.

Income from wages and salaries generally varies considerably from one industry to another. Among Columbia County's industries covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance Program, the highest average weekly wage in 1980 was in transportation, the lowest in retail trade. Table 16 presents annual weekly wages paid in Columbia County between 1975 and 1980, by selected industrial classification.

Table 16. AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES PAID IN COLUMBIA COUNTY BY SELECTED INDUSTRIES COVERED BY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE 1975-1980

Industry	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980
Agriculture	$ 88	$112	$106	$138	$151	$163
Mining	278	288	294	324	224	249
Contract construction	167	160	175	185	200	220
Manufacturing-durable	204	214	218	229	249	275
Manufacturing-nondurable	168	175	191	197	220	234
Transportation, communication and public utilities	228	252	263	290	306	321
Wholesale trade	176	187	200	211	245	269
Retail trade	112	115	117	121	133	140
Finance, insurance and real estate	152	161	172	186	201	231
Service	132	136	145	158	174	200
Public administration	235	243	252	193	189	203

Income Guidelines

The U.S. Office of Management and Budget (OMB) annually releases data stipulating the incomes which define "poverty levels." Likewise, the U.S. Department of Labor (USDOL) each year establishes Lower Living Standard Income Levels (LLSIL) for CETA. These income criteria are used to determine eligibility for various federally funded programs, primarily CETA programs.

Table 17 presents the 1982 OMB poverty guidelines and the USDOL 70, 85, and 100 percent LLSIL--according to family size--for Columbia County. Table 18 gives projections for 1982 of the number of persons in the County expected to fall within the OMB and USDOL guidelines, based on family income criteria.

Table 17. OMB POVERTY GUIDELINES AND USDOL LOWER LIVING STANDARD INCOME LEVELS BY FAMILY SIZE FOR COLUMBIA COUNTY, 1982

Income level	Family size					
	1	2	3	4	5	6
Poverty level income						
Nonfarm family	$4,310	$5,690	$ 7,070	$ 8,450	$ 9,830	$11,210
Farm family	3,680	4,850	6,020	7,190	8,360	9,530
70 percent LLSIL	3,480	5,700	7,830	9,670	11,410	13,340
85 percent LLSIL	4,230	6,920	9,510	11,740	13,850	16,200
100 percent LLSIL	4,970	8,150	11,180	13,810	16,290	19,060

For family units with more than 6 members, add $1,380 for each additional member in a nonfarm family and $1,170 for each additional member in a farm family.

Table 18. 1982 PROJECTIONS OF NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS IN COLUMBIA COUNTY WHOSE FAMILY INCOME IS LESS THAN THE OMB POVERTY INCOME LEVELS OR THE USDOL 70, 85, AND 100 PERCENT LLSIL

Income level	Number of individuals
Poverty level income	7,066
70 percent LLSIL	8,842
85 percent LLSIL	11,308
100 percent LLSIL	14,511

V. Social Statistics

Since the 1930's, social programs have grown steadily in number and in scope. A vast number of services are now available to children, the elderly, the unemployed, and the handicapped.

During Fiscal Year 1980, an average of 1,651 Columbia County residents per month received public assistance payments. Beneficiary payments for the County averaged $170,556 per month or $103.30 per recipient compared to $125.16 per recipient for New York State.

Of the total public assistance payments during Fiscal Year 1980 an average of 80.6 percent were to beneficiaries of the Aid to Dependent Children program, 12.8 percent for Home Relief and 6.6 percent for Emergency Assistance to Families (see Table 19).

Table 19. PUBLIC ASSISTANCE RECIPIENTS BY PROGRAM
COLUMBIA COUNTY
FISCAL YEAR 1980

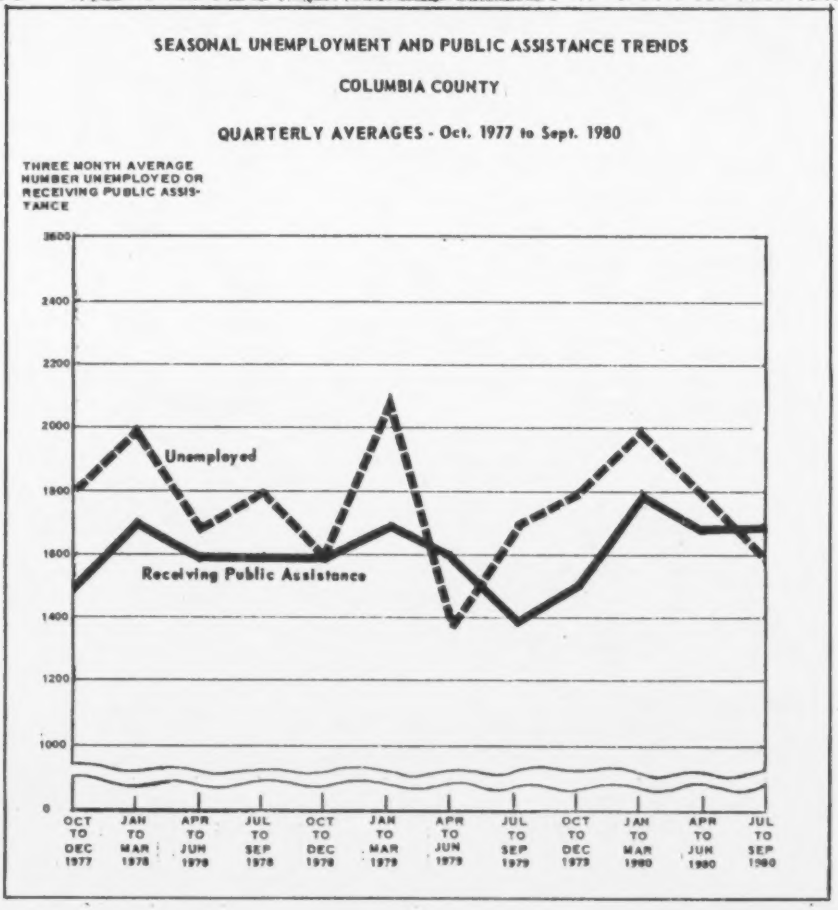
	Recipients				
Month	Total	Aid to Dependent Children	Emergency Assistance to Families	Emergency Assistance to Adults	Home Relief
1979					
October	1,479	1,313	8	-	158
November	1,420	1,214	47	-	159
December	1,575	1,290	112	-	173
1980					
January	1,801	1,352	244	1	204
February	1,739	1,315	222	2	200
March	1,725	1,371	151	1	202
April	1,780	1,331	239	1	209
May	1,668	1,295	161	1	211
June	1,602	1,303	66	-	233
July	1,550	1,339	5	-	246
August	1,717	1,410	26	2	279
September	1,720	1,432	21	3	264
12-month average	1,651	1,330	109	1	212

Graph 4 illustrates levels and trends for both total unemployment and public assistance recipients in Columbia County for Fiscal Year 1978, 1979, and 1980.

Some of those receiving public assistance are jobless workers but the most significant portion of public assistance recipients are dependent children and others not considered as part of the labor force. Therefore, absolute levels between the two series should not be compared.

A relationship, however, can be observed when comparing the seasonal fluctuations of total unemployment to total public assistance. As seasonal unemployment increases the families of some of those affected will accept public assistance. Others, while not considered unemployed, may suffer a sufficient loss of income on a seasonal basis to qualify for public assistance. Therefore, the seasonal influences that cause unemployment to fluctuate also affect the demand for public assistance.

GRAPH 4.



Both Table 19 and Graph 4 illustrate seasonal fluctuations in benefit payments. Graph 4, in addition, illustrates seasonal trends of both public assistance beneficiaries and total unemployment. Typically, both total unemployment and total public assistance beneficiaries peak during the first quarter of the calendar year and reach a low point during the summer months.

VI. Education

Enrollment Status

Enrollments in public and private schools in Columbia County numbered 11,574 during the 1980-1981 school year. The distribution of students according to enrollment in primary or secondary grades and by registration in public or private schools is shown in Table 20 below.

Table 20. STUDENT DISTRIBUTION ACCORDING TO TYPE OF SCHOOL ENROLLMENT IN COLUMBIA COUNTY, 1980-1981

Public or private school designation	Primary grades (K-6)	Secondary grades (7-12)	Total
Total enrollment	5,708	5,866	11,574
Public schools	5,341	5,492	10,833
Private schools	367	374	741

SOURCE: New York State Education Department

Student Ethnicity

During the 1980-1981 school year, the student population in Columbia County was 94.2 percent white, 5.2 percent black, 0.3 percent Hispanic, and 0.3 percent American Indian, Alaskan, or Asian or Pacific Islander. Table 21 below presents the 1980-1981 racial distribution of students in each school district in the County.

Table 21. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF PUBLIC SCHOOL STUDENTS IN COLUMBIA COUNTY BY RACE/ETHNIC ORIGIN, 1980-1981

School district	Black	Hispanic	American Indian, Alaskan, Asian/Pacific Islander	White (Not Hispanic)
Columbia County, total	5.2	0.3	0.3	94.2
Berkshire Farm	34.1	3.5	-	62.5
Chatham	2.5	*	0.3	97.2
Germantown	1.3	1.4	0.1	97.2
Hudson	14.5	0.2	0.5	84.9
Ichabod Crane	1.0	-	0.2	98.8
New Lebanon	1.2	-	0.6	98.2
Taconic Hills	0.9	0.6	0.3	98.2

* Less than 0.1 percent.

SOURCE: New York State Education Department.

NOTE: Percentage may not add to 100 percent due to rounding.

Vocational Education

Public Education Programs

Several vocational education programs are offered in the area. The Rensselaer-Columbia BOCES provides programs in agriculture, food distribution, nurse assistance (nurse aide), home economics, business and office skills, and trade, industrial and service education.

Two-year college degree programs are available in a wide variety of occupational areas at the Columbia-Greene Community College.

Proprietary/Independent Education Programs

Columbia Memorial Hospital School of Nursing offers programs in nursing.

VII. Employment and Training Services

The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) was instituted on July 1, 1974 to provide employment and training services to the unemployed and underemployed. Since that time the program has gradually evolved to the present mix of training, public service employment, counseling, and other employability and placement services.

Columbia County, with a population of less than 100,000, does not qualify for prime sponsor status and therefore falls within the purview of the New York State Balance-of-State (BOS) prime sponsor. Responsibility for local employment and training program planning and day-to-day operations in the Balance-of-State, however, has been delegated to each BOS county. Columbia County's plans provided a combination of classroom training, on-the-job training, work experience, counseling, and public service employment during Fiscal Year 1981 (October 1, 1980 - September 30, 1981).

Classroom training and on-the-job training (OJT) were offered by Columbia County in the following occupational areas:

- Dental technology
- Home heating repair
- Life skills
- Machine operation
- Mechanics and tire repair
- Metal fabrication
- Nursing
- Purchasing
- Woodworking

Columbia County expected to provide CETA services to 762 persons during Fiscal Year 1981. Planned enrollments by program activity are listed in Table 22.

Table 22. PLANNED ENROLLMENT BY CETA FUNDED ACTIVITY
COLUMBIA COUNTY FOR FISCAL YEAR 1981

CETA activity	Planned enrollments
Classroom training	228
On-the-job training	34
Work experience	343
Public service employment	129
Career employment experience (counseling plus working experience)	28
Total	762

Eligibility for employment and training services under CETA is determined on the basis of family income, duration of unemployment or underemployment, and the existence of various recognized barriers to employment. Table 23 presents a profile of Columbia County's projected 1982 population 14 years of age and older. In addition, several components of the population with characteristics typical of the CETA-eligible population are highlighted in this table.

Table 23. COLUMBIA COUNTY: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE PROJECTED 1982 POPULATION 14 YEARS OF AGE AND OLDER AND GROUPS MEETING PARTIAL ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS FOR RECEIVING EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING SERVICES

(Percent distribution)

Characteristic	Residents 14 years and older	Population with income less than or equal to 100 percent of the Lower Living Income Standard Level	Long-term unemployed	Persons with income at poverty level	Public assistance recipients
Sex					
Male	47.0	53.9	53.6	54.5	21.0
Female	53.0	46.1	46.4	45.5	79.0
Age					
14-19	13.2	12.2	11.7	12.2	37.1
20-21	3.7	12.3	7.5	7.3	5.0
22-44	37.3	59.2	64.3	64.0	49.3
45-54	12.6	9.2	12.6	12.7	6.9
55 and over	33.2	7.1	3.9	3.8	1.7
Race					
White	96.0	91.6	80.7	88.0	85.1
Black	3.9	7.6	17.9	10.9	14.9
Hispanic	0.0	0.6	1.1	0.8	0.0
Other	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.0

APPENDIX

Table 24 contains job openings and applicants available for selected occupations and occupational groups in Columbia County. Applicant data represent County residents who registered in selected occupations with the New York State Job Service during the period October 1, 1979 through September 30, 1980. Openings data represent the number of job openings placed with the Job Service by employers located in Columbia County. The table indicates, for occupational groups and specific occupations, the total number of registered applicants available during the period; the number of active applicants at the end of the period; and the number of openings received during the period. The source of the data was the Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS) Table 15.

Table 24 allows the reader to assess the relative supply/demand situation of the selected occupations. The data, however, has limitations that the reader should take into consideration when assessing the data. Labor supply, represented by the applicant total, is usually understated. That is, the statistics represent only a portion of the total labor supply in Columbia County. Not all jobseekers register with the Job Service, some secure work through private agencies, want ads, directly or by word of mouth. Applicant figures do not include applicants who live outside the county but compete for jobs within the county (especially for higher-paid occupations). In addition, applicants unable to obtain employment in their usual occupations may be willing to accept jobs in other occupations.

Similarily, the demand side represented by the number of job openings received has statistical limitations. Specifically, not all job openings are listed with the Job Service because of employer hiring practices.

While not fully representative of the area job market, the Job Service data is the most comprehensive data available and is a useful tool for identifying labor supply and demand imbalances.

Table 24 contains statistics on 9 occupational groups and 64 specific occupations. Only those occupations for which at least 10 applicants registered or 10 openings received during the period, were included in the table. Again, labor supply is indicated by the number of applicants registered and the demand for labor is represented by the job openings received.

All Occupations

During Fiscal Year 1980, 2,998 applicants registered with the Job Service. During the same period 1,115 job openings were received, a ratio of 2.7 applicants for each opening. Of the applicants available during the 12-month period, 1,074 were still actively seeking employment at the end of the period.

In addition to the applicants/openings ratio some manpower planners need to know which occupations have a high volume of openings. Even if there are already several jobseekers per opening, some planners feel that through training, jobseekers will have competitive advantage in the labor market.

Many of the occupations selected have a favorable applicant/opening ratio. Examples of occupations in that category are: cannery worker, injection-molding-machine tender, rubber goods assembler, furniture assembler and kiln drawer.

Some of the more difficult jobs for applicants to find employment included: clerk, general; accounting clerk; receptionist; salesperson, general merchandise; and automobile mechanic helper.

Professional, Technical and Managerial

This group had 399 registered applicants available and 52 job openings, resulting in an applicants-to-openings ratio of 7.7; the highest of all occupational groups.

Clerical and Sales

Among clerical and sales occupations there were 774 applicants available and 220 openings received, or 3.5 applicants for each job opening during the period.

Potential labor shortages--Two occupations, survey worker and cashier-checker were considered to be shortage occupations.

Services

This category had a ratio of 3.3 applicants per opening with 448 registered applicants and 137 openings available during the period.

Potential labor shortage --One occupation, cleaner, commercial or industrial, should be investigated as a shortage occupation.

Farming, Fishery and Forestry

With 181 applicants available for 185 openings this occupational group at 1.0 had the lowest applicant/openings ratio.

Potential labor shortages--Three occupations, farmworker (vegetable II), farmworker (fruit II), and harvest worker (fruit) should be considered as labor shortage occupations.

Processing

Among processing occupations there were 114 applicants and 103 openings available, or 1.1 applicants for each job opening.

Potential labor shortages--Two occupations, cannery worker and injection-molding-machine-tender should be investigated as shortage occupations.

Machine Trades

Applicants available for machine trades occupations outnumbered openings by 2.5 to 1 with 128 applicants for 52 openings.

Labor surplus --There were 16 jobseekers for each opening for automobile mechanic helper.

Potential labor shortage --Shortages might exist for automobile mechanic.

Benchwork

Benchwork occupations had a ratio of 1.9 applicants per opening. There were 130 active applicants for 67 openings.

Potential labor shortages--Rubber goods assembler and furniture assembler were considered to be shortage occupations.

Structural Work

There were 394 applicants and 159 openings for structural work occupations yielding an applicants-to-openings ratio of 2.5.

Potential labor shortages--Potential shortages exist for welder (arc), painter, carpenter and maintenance repairer (building).

Miscellaneous Occupations

With 682 applicants and 140 openings, the applicants-to-openings ratio was 4.9. Many entry-level and unskilled occupations are coded in this group. Jobs in this group are among the least attractive in terms of salary, advancement and prestige.

Labor surpluses--For packager (hand) there were 88 applicants for 3 openings and for industrial-truck operator there were 31 applicants and 1 opening.

Potential labor shortages--Tractor trailer truck driver and packer (agricultural produce) were listed as potential shortage occupations.

Table 24. JOB OPENINGS AND APPLICANTS AVAILABLE FOR SELECTED OCCUPATIONS AND OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS
COLUMBIA COUNTY
October 1, 1979 - September 30, 1980

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Occupational groups, total 1/	2,998	1,074	1,115	2.7
Professional, technical, and managerial	399	130	52	7.7
Clerical and sales	774	238	220	3.5
Service	448	152	137	3.3
Farming, fishery, forestry	181	43	185	1.0
Processing	114	34	103	1.1
Machine trades	128	47	52	2.5
Benchwork	130	35	67	1.9
Structural work	394	135	159	2.5
Miscellaneous	682	236	140	4.9
Selected occupations				
Professional, technical, and managerial				
Case aide	14	3	1	14.0
Counselor	12	2	1	12.0
Teacher aide I	10	5	2	5.0
Administrative assistant	31	10	5	6.2
Manager, retail store	18	5	0	2/
Management, trainee	26	10	5	5.2
Clerical and sales				
Secretary	43	13	7	6.1
Stenographer	15	5	6	2.5
Clerk, typist	85	20	21	4.0
Survey worker	42	0	45	0.9
Clerk, general	152	58	8	19.0
Bookkeeper I	52	15	10	5.2
Cashier-checker	79	18	23	3.4
Accounting clerk	11	2	1	11.0
Administrative clerk	29	9	5	5.8
Stock clerk	20	10	6	3.3
Receptionist	15	3	1	15.0
Teacher aide II	20	10	5	4.0
Salesperson, women's apparel and accessories	10	2	4	2.5
Salesperson, gen. merchandise	33	5	3	11.0
Sales clerk	24	11	0	2/

Table 24. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Services				
Day worker	11	4	3	3.7
Counter attendant, lunchroom or coffee shop	16	3	6	2.7
Waiter/waitress, informal	62	16	15	4.1
Cook, short order I	14	7	8	1.8
Kitchen helper	45	16	11	4.1
Cleaner, housekeeper	15	6	4	3.8
Cosmetologist	11	1	0	2/
Child-care attendant, school	10	4	0	2/
Nurse aide	58	31	7	8.3
Guard, security	26	6	8	3.2
Cleaner, comm./industrial	39	12	12	3.2
Farming, fishery, forestry				
Farmworker, vegetable II	13	0	16	0.8
Farmworker, fruit II	10	4	10	1.0
Harvest worker, fruit	36	5	58	0.6
Groundskeeper, indus./comm.	9	0	12	0.8
Stable attendant	20	2	18	1.1
Farmworker, dairy	42	15	25	1.7
Farmer, general I	11	2	8	1.4
Processing				
Cannery worker	61	12	66	0.9
Injection-molding-mach. tender	21	8	20	1.0
Machine trades				
Automobile mechanic	35	16	17	2.0
Automobile-mechanic helper	16	6	1	16.0
Benchwork				
Rubber goods assembler	26	2	24	1.1
Furniture assembler	11	0	23	0.5
Sewing-machine operator	33	12	12	2.8
Structural work				
Welder, arc	24	10	10	2.4
Painter	20	7	12	1.7
Operating engineer	13	6	6	2.2
Carpenter	39	13	25	1.6
Roofer	12	2	7	1.7
Construction worker I	82	28	20	4.1
Construction worker II	60	16	18	3.3
Maintenance repairer, building	23	5	11	2.1

Table 24. (continued)

Occupation	Total registered applicants available	Active applicants at end of period	Openings received during period	Ratio of applicants to openings
	1	2	3	(1 ÷ 3)
Miscellaneous				
Tractor-trailer-truck driver	57	20	16	3.6
Truck driver, heavy	28	10	3	9.3
Truck driver, light	24	6	0	2/
Automobile-service-station attendant	11	2	6	1.8
Packager, hand	88	35	3	29.3
Packer, agricultural produce	35	10	21	1.7
Industrial-truck operator	31	13	1	31.0
Laborer, stores	31	9	5	6.2
Kiln drawer	4	0	10	0.4
Material handler	334	114	43	7.8

1/ Data for applicants will not add to total since the total includes partial applicants who are not assigned DOT codes at the time of their registration.

2/ Ratio of applicants to openings can not be computed for this occupation because there were either no openings or no applicants.

NOTE: Specific occupations are listed only if registered applicants available during the period or openings received during the period numbered 10 or more.

SOURCE: ESARS 15

GLOSSARY OF TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT

Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSA's)

SMSA's are defined by the Office of Management and Budget. The OMB defines a standard metropolitan statistical area as "a city (cities) of specified population which constitutes the central city and the county (counties) in which it is located. A standard metropolitan statistical area may cross state lines.

Each standard metropolitan statistical area must include: "(a) one city with 50,000 or more inhabitants or (b) a city with at least 25,000 inhabitants, which together with those contiguous places (incorporated or unincorporated) having population densities of at least 1,000 persons per square mile, has a combined population of 50,000 and constitutes for general economic and social purposes a single community, provided that the county or counties in which the city and contiguous places are located has a total population of at least 75,000."

Labor Market Areas (LMA's)

Labor Market Areas are designated by the Department of Labor for various administrative and program purposes. The geographical boundaries for almost all LMA's are the same as those for Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas. However, since LMA's were established before SMSA's, there are some differences in a few places. State employment security agencies and the Department of Labor cooperate in establishing and revising LMA boundaries.

The SMSA or LMA cannot always be considered as one labor market. A majority of workers travel less than ten miles to work, and most SMSA's or LMA's are much larger. The general rationale for an LMA, however, is that it is a geographical location in which workers can change jobs without having to change their residences.

Civilian Labor Force

The sum of persons classified as employed or unemployed.

Total Employment

Estimates include all employed persons by place of residence, whether their jobs lie within or outside the labor area. Persons employed in nonfarm industries are the principal component of the total employment estimate. However, the nonfarm data, which are obtained from employer payroll records and initially represent a count of jobs, are adjusted to a place-of-residence basis in developing the total employment estimate. Adjustment of the nonfarm data is designed to eliminate the bias in total employment caused by multiple jobholding--nationwide, about 5 percent of all employed workers hold second jobs--and the effects of different commuting patterns. Other groups which make up the total employment estimate include self-employed persons and unpaid family workers in nonfarm industries; private household workers; and self-employed employees; and unpaid family workers in agriculture.

Total Unemployment

Estimates include all persons who during the midweek of the month were available for and actively seeking work, and who were without employment during the entire survey week. They include persons claiming unemployment insurance benefits, as well as those who have exhausted unemployment insurance rights, new workers and workers reentering the labor force, who have not established rights to unemployment insurance, and persons who have lost jobs which are not covered under the New York State Unemployment Insurance program or under Federal programs.

Unemployment Rate

The rate is the total number of unemployed persons expressed as a percentage of the civilian labor force.

Total Payroll

Total payroll covers all wages and salaries paid to individuals covered by the New York State Unemployment Insurance program.

Average Weekly Earnings

Derived by dividing total payroll by average insured employment, and further dividing by 52 weeks.

Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

Estimates include all nonfarm workers who received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. Persons on paid sick leave, paid holidays or paid vacations are included; but those on leave without pay for the entire payroll period are excluded. Persons on the payroll of more than one establishment during the period are counted each time reported. Self-employed persons, unpaid family workers, and domestics are excluded.

Public Assistance

Government programs for cash or vendor payments to qualified persons lacking sufficient financial resources to provide shelter, fuel, light, food, clothing, household incidentals, and other basic items needed for health and welfare.

Aid to Dependent Children (ADC)

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was established by Congress in 1935 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of ADC payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program provides continuing assistance to needy families with children under the age 18, or under the age 21, attending school, who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives.

2. The child is additionally deprived of parental support or care because of:

   a. death,

   b. continued absence from the home,

   c. physical or mental incapacity or reduced earning capability, or

   d. unemployment of the parent.

3. The family meets the categorical eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 369 of Department Regulations,

4. The family meets the financial eligibility requirements as set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The ADC allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance, if not included in the rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are to be met.

ADC mothers with no children under the age of 6 are required to seek employment. For the employed ADC parent, there is an income exemption of the first $30 of gross earnings plus 1/3 of the balance.

Emergency Assistance to Families (EAF)

Emergency Assistance to Needy Families with Children (EAF) was established by Congress in 1967 under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act. The Federal government reimburses New York State for 50 percent of EAF payments. The State and local districts share the remaining 50 percent. The program is intended to meet the temporary emergency needs of families with children under 21 who meet the following criteria:

1. The child is living with certain specified relatives or has lived with them within the last six months,

2. There are no resources immediately accessible to meet the emergency need,

3. Emergency assistance is necessary to prevent the child's destitution,

4. The emergency was not caused by a refusal without good cause to accept employment,

5. For recipients of ongoing public assistance, the emergency need was not caused by the loss, theft, or mismanagement of public assistance grant. The emergency grant cannot be used to replace or duplicate a public assistance grant already made.

EAF can be authorized during only one 30-day period in any 12 consecutive months. The authorization may, however, include payments to meet needs which arose before that 30-day authorization period and/or which will extend beyond it.

EAF can also be used to meet fuel emergency needs arising from the current energy crisis.

The EAF program is administered in conformance with Social Services Law Section 350-j and Department Regulations Section 372.

Home Relief (HR)

Home Relief is the residual New York State category of public asistance, financed entirely by State and local funds. Home Relief is provided to needy applicant individuals, e.g., able-bodied childless individuals or couples and intact natural families in which the wages from full time employment are insufficient to keep the families' income and resources above the State-determined standard of need. Home Relief may be provided only when the standard of need may not be met by P-ADC, ADC, ADC-U, ADC-FC, EAF, SSI, EAA, support from legally responsible relatives, or other sources.

Home Relief eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 370 of Department Regulations. Financial eligibility requirements are set forth in Part 352 of Department Regulations.

The HR allowance consists of a basic flat grant, plus a shelter allowance, plus a fuel allowance if not included in rent. Each allowance category has a maximum and varies according to family size. Additional allowances may be provided if certain special needs are met.

Supplemental Security Income (SSI)

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was established by Congress in 1974 under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. The Social Security Administration (SSA) administers the program which provides a federal flat grant to individuals and couples who are aged, blind and disabled. The flat grant is different for individuals and for couples and also varies according to living arrangement.

The federal benefit increases at a rate equal to yearly increases in the Consumer Price Index. In New York State, the federal flat grant is supplemented by State funds which are also administered under contract by SSA. There are no local funds in the SSI benefit.

If the standard of need is not met by the SSI benefit and other resources, Home Relief may be provided to meet any remaining deficit.

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA)

Emergency Assistance for Adults (EAA) is authorized by Section 300 of the State Social Services Law. EAA was created to asist SSI recipients with emergency needs which cannot be met by the basic SSI monthly benefit. Expenditures for EAA are shared equally between the State and local districts.

EAA provides assistance under a range of circumstances, including but not limited to:

1. Catastrophic loss of clothing, furniture, food, fuel, and shelter,
2. Stolen or mismanaged cash,
3. Moving expenses,
4. Maintenance of home while person is temporarily hospitalized,
5. Threatened eviction or utility shut-off,
6. Lost, stolen or unreceived SSI check.

Census Definitions of Race and Spanish Origin

Information on race was obtained through self-identification; therefore, the data represent self-classification by people according to the race with which they identify themselves. Population counts in this report are shown for five racial groups: white; black; American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut; Asian and Pacific Islander; and other.

White

The category "White" includes persons who indicated their race as white, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but entered a response suggesting European origin such as German, Italian, or Polish. (In the 1980 Census, persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries such as Cuban, Puerto Rican, Mexican, or Dominican were included in the "other" races category; in the 1970 Census, most of these persons were included in the "White" category.)

Black

The category "Black" includes persons who indicated their race as black or Negro, as well as persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories listed on the questionnaire but reported entries such as Jamaican, Black, Puerto Rican, West Indian, Haitian, or Nigerian.

American Indian, Eskimo and Aleut

The category "American Indian, Eskimo, and Aleut" includes persons who classified themselves as such in one of the specific race categories. In addition, persons who did not report themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported the name of an Indian tribe were classified as American Indian.

Asian and Pacific Islander

The category "Asian and Pacific Islander" includes persons who indicated their race as Japanese, Chinese, Filipino, Korean, Asian Indian, Vietnamese, Hawaiian, Guamanian, or Samoan. Persons who did not classify themselves in one of the specific race categories but reported entries indicating one of the nine categories listed above were classified accordingly. For example, reported entries of Nipponese and Japanese American were classified as Japanese; entries of Taiwanese and Cantonese as Chinese, etc.

Other

The category "other" includes Asian and Pacific Islander groups not identified separately (e.g., Cambodian, Indochinese, Pakistani, Indonesian, Fiji Islander) and other races not included in the specific categories listed on the questionnaire.

Spanish Origin

Persons of Spanish origin or descent are those who classified themselves in one of the specific Spanish origin categories listed on the questionnaire--Mexican, Puerto Rican, or Cuban--as well as those who indicated that they were of other Spanish/Hispanic origin. Persons reporting "other Spanish/Hispanic" origin are those whose origins are from Spain or the Spanish-speaking countries of Central or South America, or they are Spanish origin persons identifying themselves generally as Spanish, Spanish American, Hispano, Latino, etc. Origin or descent can be viewed as the ancestry, nationality group, lineage, or country in which the person or person's parents or ancestors were born before their arrival in the United States. Persons of Spanish origin may be of any race.

For further information contact: *Labor Market Analyst, New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics, Bureau of Labor Market Information* at the address shown below for your area.

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Hicksville, New York 11801

Two World Trade Center
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New York, New York 10047

155 West Main Street
Rochester, New York 14614

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